

admit strolling voters." With a view to prevent this, he offered a further amendment relative to residence, paying of tax, doing military duty, &c. &c. See Jour. of Con., page 202.

This is the same Martin Van Buren who is now exhibited to the world as a "northern man with southern principles." Is it one of the principles of the south, that a negro has as much right to vote at elections as a white man? We pause for a reply.

No. 2.—Martin Van Buren in favor of a freehold qualification for State Senators.

September 22d, 1821.

Chief Justice Spencer moved to amend Mr. Root's amendment, by requiring an interest in law or equity, in lands, tenements, or hereditaments of the value of \$250, as a qualification of voters for State Senators.— Jour. of Con., page 215.

Mr. Van Buren opposed this amendment.—He contended that the land interest "was sufficiently guarded by the constitution as it now stands. It now provides that the Senators shall be freeholders, and that part of the constitution it was not proposed to alter. There was no objection to fixing the amount of the freehold required in the elected, and to place it on a respectable, but not extravagant footing."—See Jour. of Con. page 255, &c.

After a long debate, the question on the amendment of Chief Justice Spencer, was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the negative, ayes 19, noes 100, Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative.—Jour. of Con. page 270.

Under the old constitution, which in this respect, according to Mr. Van Buren, "it was not proposed to alter," no man could be elected Senator, unless "he possessed a freehold of the value of one hundred pounds over and above all debts charged thereon." Con. of N. York, 1777, sec. 10.

No. 3.—Martin Van Buren opposed to universal suffrage.—Jour. of Con. page 273.

Mr. Jay, for the sake of relieving the embarrassments of the committee, moved to strike out from Gen. Root's amendments the words, "or being armed and equipped according to law, shall have performed within the year military duty in the militia of this State."

Jour. of Con. page 274.—The question was taken and decided in the negative, ayes, 26, noes 92. Mr. Van Buren voting in the negative.

Gen. Tallmadge then moved to strike out "or on the highways," he was for confining the qualifications of voters, to such as do military duty and pay taxes.

Col. Young replied, and was opposed to striking out. Mr. Van Buren supported the motion for striking out. The people (he said) were not prepared for universal suffrage.

Gen. Root replied, that if the clause were stricken out it would disfranchise a numerous class of persons who ought to vote.

Mr. Russell was against striking out. "It would disfranchise many who ought to vote. He recollected a Revolutionary soldier in his town, who was at the siege of Quebec, and another who was at the storming of Stony Point, and neither would have a vote if this motion prevailed."

September 27, 1821.

An amendment of Gen. Tallmadge was under consideration. See page 376.

Jour. of Con. page 277. Gen. Root said the amendment provided for the disfranchisement of a numerous class of citizens. He enlarged upon the remarks of the gentleman from Niagara, Mr. Russell, who mentioned two instances in his town, where two Revolutionary patriots and soldiers, one of whom fought with Montgomery under the walls of Quebec, and the other, under Wayne at Stony Point, would be disfranchised if this provision were stricken out." &c.

Mr. Van Buren said, he felt himself called on to make a few remarks in reply to the gentleman from Delaware, (Gen. Root.) He observed that it was evident, and indeed some gentlemen did not seem disposed to disguise it, that the amendment proposed by the Hon. gentleman from Delaware (Gen. Root) contemplated nothing short of universal suffrage. Mr. Van Buren did not believe that there were twenty members of that committee who, were the bare naked question of universal suffrage put to them, would vote in its favor. Mr. Van Buren then replied to a statement made yesterday by his honorable and venerable friend from Erie, (Mr. Russell) in relation to the exclusion of soldiers, who had fought at Quebec and Stony Point, under the banner of Montgomery and Wayne. And he felt the necessity of doing this because such cases urged by such gentlemen as his honorable friend, were calculated to make a deep and lasting impression.

"Few of those patriots were now living, and, of that few, the number was yearly diminishing. In fifteen years the grave will have covered all those who now survive. Was it not, then, unwise to hazard a wholesome restrictive provision, lest in its operation it might affect those few individuals for a short time? He would add no more; his duty would not permit him to say less.

One word (continued Mr. Van Buren) on the MAIN QUESTION before the Committee.

We had already reached the verge of universal suffrage. There was but one step beyond. And are gentlemen prepared to take that step? We were cheapening this invaluable right. He was disposed to go as far as any man in the extension of rational liberty; but he could not consent to undervalue this precious privilege, so far as to confer it with an indiscriminating hand upon every one, black and white, who would be kind enough to accept it." See Jour. of Con., page 277.

The question on striking out "OR ON THE HIGHWAYS," was then taken by ayes and noes—and decided in the affirmative ayes 68, noes 48, MARTIN VAN BUREN voting in the affirmative, and thus voting to exclude from the right of suffrage a large class of citizens, and also soldiers of the Revolution. See Jour. of Con., page 283.

The effect of this striking out the words "or on the highways," was to exclude from voting all those who did not pay taxes, &c.; and who, if those words had been left in the Constitution, might have voted, by working on the highways, to the amount of SIXTY-TWO AND A HALF CENTS.

Martin Van Buren, by this vote, says NO—you poor laborers, who do not pay taxes, &c., stand aside, you shall NOT VOTE. The effect of his vote to strike out white, as before shown, was to admit negroes to vote on the same footing with the white men!!!

This is the Martin Van Buren who is called by the office-holders the friend of the POOR MAN!!!

September 28, 1821.

Jour. of Con., page 284. Judge Van Ness moved for a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, for striking out the words "or on the highways."

After a long discussion, the question of reconsideration was taken and decided in the affirmative.

Col. Young then called for the consideration of Mr. Wheeler's amendment. See Jour. of Con., page 276.

Mr. Wheeler spoke at length in its favor. He was in favor of universal suffrage, with such exceptions and limitations as might be conducive to the public welfare. See Jour. of Con., page 284.

Judge Platt opposed the amendment on the ground that it went in favor of universal suffrage.

Mr. Van Buren "occupied the floor for some time in expressing his sentiments decidedly against the amendment and against universal suffrage. We were (he said) hazarding every thing by going to such lengths in the amendments, &c." Page 284.

Mr. Tompkins supported the amendment and thought too much alarm had been created by the bug-bear, universal suffrage. Taxation as applied to representation, meant liability to taxation. How was it when no taxes were imposed in this State? Were there no representation? &c. page 284.

Jour. of Convention, page 287. The question on Mr. Wheeler's amendment was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 63, noes 55. Martin Van Buren voting in the negative and against universal suffrage.

No. 4.—Martin Van Buren against universal suffrage, and in favor of a household qualification for voters.

September 29, 1821.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the whole subject was again referred to a select committee of thirteen to consider and report upon it.

Jour. of Con., page 288.

October 4, 1821.

Col. Young, from the committee of thirteen, to whom was referred the resolution relative to the right of suffrage, made a report. See Jour. of Con., page 329.

The subject came up for discussion, page 366.

Martin Van Buren said, "that as the vote he should now give on what was called the highway qualification, would be different from what it had been on a former occasion, he would give a brief explanation. The qualifications reported by the first committee were of three kinds, viz: The payment of a money tax—the performance of military duty—and working on the highways. The two former had met his decided approbation. To the latter he wished to add the additional qualification, that the elector should, if he paid no tax, performed no military duty, but offered his vote on the sole ground that he had labored on the highway, also be a householder."

Mr. Van Buren then proceeded to give a history of the progress of the voting on the subject, and stated as a reason, why he would not now again attempt to add the qualification of householder, to the highway qualification, that if he did, it would be running the hazard of the introduction of the proposition of the gentleman from Washington, abandoning all qualifications, and throwing open the ballot boxes to every body.

Mr. Van Buren then went on to point out the many evils that would flow from a wholly unrestricted right of suffrage.

"First," he said, "it would give to the city of New York, about 25,000 votes, whilst, under the liberal extension of the right or the choice of delegates, to this convention, she had but about thirteen or fourteen thousand; that the character of the increased number of votes would be such as would render their elections rather a curse than a blessing."

"Secondly, it would not only be injurious to them, but to the northern and western part of the State, &c. the additional representation which next year was to be distributed among the counties, would, instead of going principally to the west, be surrendered to the worst population of the old counties."

"Thirdly, the door would be entirely closed

against retreat, whatever might be our after conviction, founded on experience, as to the evil tendency of this extended suffrage."

He said the highway tax was within the control of the legislature, and might hereafter be confined to property. For one hundred years at least this would afford protection against the evils apprehended. He would, therefore, notwithstanding that his desire to have the qualification of householder, added to the electors of the third description remained unchanged, accept the report of the committee as it was, with the addition of military qualification, which he thought ought to be adopted for the sake of principle, if for no other reason.

The question was taken—affirmative 86, negative 14. See Jour. of Con. 368.

No. 5.—Martin Van Buren in favor of a freehold qualification for negroes, in exercising the right of suffrage.

The next subject in order was the compromise reported by the committee of thirteen, allowing a negro to vote, provided he had three years' residence in the State, one year in the county, and was seized of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been actually rated and paid a tax thereon.

Gen. Root moved that the committee rise and report. "He hoped they would not, (it being three o'clock) take up the negroes on an empty stomach." The motion to rise and report was lost. Jour. Con. page 360.

Mr. Van Buren said he had voted against a total and unqualified exclusion [of the negroes] for he would not draw a revenue from them, and yet deny to them the right of suffrage,—but this provision met his approbation, they were exempted from taxation until they had qualified themselves to vote. The right was not denied, to exclude any portion of the community who will not exercise the right of suffrage in its purity. This held out inducements to industry, and will receive his support.—Jour. Con. page 376.

The question was taken on allowing negroes to vote, as above stated, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 74, noes 34, Mr. Van Buren voting in the affirmative.—Jour. Con. 378.

The subject was reported to the Convention, and the question was taken on the whole section, including provisos, &c. and decided in the affirmative, ayes 72, noes 32, Mr. Van Buren voting in the affirmative.—Jour. Con. page 557.

The section thus adopted and made part of the Constitution of the State of New York, is as follows:

ARTICLE SECOND.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been an inhabitant of this State one year preceeding any election, and for the last six months a resident of the town or county where he may offer his vote; and shall within the year next preceeding the election, paid a tax to the State or County, assessed upon his real or personal property; or shall by law be exempted from taxation; or being armed or equipped according to law, shall have performed within that year, military duty in the militia of this State; or who shall be exempted from performing military duty in consequence of being a fireman in any city, town, or village in this State; and also, every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been, for three years next preceeding such election, an inhabitant of this State; and for the last year a resident in the town or county, where he may offer his vote; and shall have been within the last year, assessed to labor upon the highways, and shall have performed the labor, or paid an equivalent therefor, according to law; shall be entitled to vote in the town or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people. But no man of color, unless he shall have been for three years a citizen of this State, and for one year next preceeding any election, shall be seized and possessed of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon; and shall have been actually rated, and paid a tax thereon, shall be entitled to vote at such election. And no person of color shall be subject to direct taxation, unless he shall be seized and possessed of such real estate as aforesaid.

The above is a faithful and candid abstract of the votes and speeches of Martin Van Buren in the N. York Convention of 1821, as reported. We have the volume of proceedings published in Albany, in the same year, in our possession, and any person who feels disposed has full liberty of access for the purpose of comparing the above with the original.

We invite all who doubt it. Friends of universal suffrage, what think you of the man that uttered the language contained in the above speeches, and gave the votes above specified, in the restriction of that sacred right? Will any man longer doubt whether Martin Van Buren is against universal suffrage? Will the most rabid partizan longer deny that Martin Van Buren advocated and voted, for the right of the Negro to vote at election?

The evidence is plain, palpable and clear as the light of day—read, reflect. It is plain English. No man should have a vote, in the opinion of Martin Van Buren, unless he paid taxes—did military duty, or worked on the highway, and was a householder. The idea of universal suffrage was to him monstrous. Mark this journeyman mechanics! attend to this, poor, but honest freemen of the land! Harken to it, ye aged remnant of the revolution—remember it all of you.

No. 6. Martin Van Buren opposed to giving the election of Sheriff's to the people.

Gen. Root moved as an amendment to a section on the appointing power that Sheriff's shall be chosen by the people of the several coun-

ties, &c. See Jour. Con., page 384.

A division having been called for on the amendment of Gen. Root, relating to sheriff's, the same was decided in the affirmative, ayes 71, noes, 36—Martin Van Buren voting in the negative, and against giving the election of sheriff's to the people. The amendment was nevertheless carried, and is now a part of the Constitution of New York.

See Journal of Con., page 389.



JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICAN

Stroudsburg, Pa. August 21, 1840.

Terms, \$2.00 in advance; \$2.25 half yearly; and \$2.50 if not paid before the end of the year.

CANDIDATES OF THE PEOPLE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
Gen. William Henry Harrison,
OF OHIO.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
John Tyler,
OF VIRGINIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
John A. Shulze, of Lycoming,
Joseph Ritner, of Cumberland,
DISTRICTS.
1 Levis Passmore, 12 John Dickson,
2 Cadwallader Evans, 13 John M'Keehan,
Charles Waters, 14 John Reed,
3 Jona. Gillingham, 15 Nathan Beach,
4 Amos Ellmaker, 16 Ner Middleswarth,
John K. Zeilin, 17 George Walker,
A. R. M'Ilwaine, 18 Bernard Connelly jr
5 Robert Stinson, 19 Gen. Joseph Markle
6 William S. Hendrie 20 Justice G. Fordyce,
7 J. Jenkins Ross, 21 Joseph Henderson,
8 Peter Filbert, 22 Harmer Denney,
9 William Adams, 23 Joseph Buffington,
10 John Harper, 24 James Montgomery,
11 Wm. M'Elwaine, 25 John Dick.

Col. Johnson said (in Congress)—
"Who is General Harrison! The son of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; who spent the greater part of his large fortune in redeeming the pledge he then gave, of his 'fortune, life and sacred honor,' to secure the liberties of his country. Of the career of General Harrison I need not speak; the history of the West is his history. For forty years he has been identified with its interests, its perils and its hopes. Universally beloved in the walks of peace, and distinguished by his ability in the councils of his country, he has been yet more illustriously distinguished in the field. During the late war, he was longer in active service than any other general officer; he was, perhaps, oftener in action than any one of them, and never sustained a defeat."

We continue to day our tables of the representation of "old Northampton" in the different public bodies of the State and the United States.—There are several misprints, which each reader can easily correct himself.

The loss sustained by Taylor & Brock, and Taylor, Buckman & Co., the proprietors of the two sawmills destroyed by fire in Tobyhanna township, is \$3000 each.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coloured boy aged about 16 years, named Jacob Ray, and apprenticed to Joseph Hauser, of Lower Smithfield tsp., died very suddenly on Tuesday morning last. He had very freely indulged himself, on the previous evening in eating Indian corn, which it is supposed, brought on, a fit of apoplexy. When first observed before daybreak, he was struggling in the agonies of death.

We beg leave to congratulate the true-hearted Whigs of Monroe, on the auspicious results of the elections which have just taken place in the States of North Carolina, Kentucky, Indiana, Alabama, Illinois and Missouri. These are "signs of the times" which cannot be misunderstood, and not only give assurance of the termination of the misrule with which the country has been so long afflicted, but are the best proofs, that the foul slanders with which the administration presses have been filled, have recoiled on the heads of those who propagated them. It should cause those editors who have ventured to charge Gen. Harrison with being an abolitionist to hang their heads with shame, when they read, how indignantly the three great cities of the South and West have rebuked the slanderers.—New Orleans, Mobile and St. Louis, have each by large majorities recorded their belief in the attachment of our candidate, to the true principles of the Constitution.—The charge urged against him, of being in favour of a law, "to sell white men for debt" while Governor of Indiana, the people of that genuine "Log Cabin" State have most nobly denied,—the returns from several of the States being incomplete, we defer further remarks until our next. It is sufficient to say, that nothing but his death, can prevent the election of "Old Tip."



ELECTIONS.

We give a summary of the returns in each State, without the names of the counties, and in all cases have endeavoured to obtain the most authentic accounts.

INDIANA.

Returns from 69 counties out of the 87, which are in the State, give 9682 majority to Bigger the Whig candidate, over T. A. Howard, the most popular man in the West, who lately resigned his seat in Congress for the purpose of being the V. B. candidate.

Last year parties in the Legislature were as follows,
Whigs. V. B.
Senate. 7 10
Now. 15 2
House of Representatives. 35 48
Now. 69 14

Mr. Lane, (Whig,) has been elected to Congress by a majority of 1500 over his competitor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The latest accounts give assurance of the election of Morehead, (Whig) as Governor by a majority of 7000. We will have also a majority of 30 in the Legislature, which will give us the two Senators in Congress—the late V. B. members having just resigned. They had been instructed to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill but did not choose to obey,—the people have now passed sentence upon them.

KENTUCKY.

The returns are received from nearly all the counties, the triumph is overwhelming. Majority thus far is 17,759.

W. V. B.
The Senate stands, 8 1
House 57 7

ILLINOIS.

Accounts are uncertain and contradictory—a letter from Vandalia, the seat of government, dated Aug. 7th, says: "So far as heard from, I consider that the Whigs have lost nothing in Senators, and have a clear gain of 5 Representatives." The election is only for the Legislature—a Senator is also to be chosen at the next session. By the returns received since the above, it appears that this State has gone for the administration.

MISSOURI.

This State has no doubt gone for the administration, but by a reduced majority.

ALABAMA.

We have not full returns from this State. So far as received they indicate a great change in favour of the Whig cause.

To the friends of HARRISON, TYLER & REFORM! CHEAPER STILL!!

As the mis-called "Monroe Democrat," has been offered at a lower rate than the usual price from now until after the Election, to advocate the odious Sub-Treasury Bill, and bolster up the sinking cause of Van Buren; and being determined that the People's Press shall convey information as cheaply as the office-holders, although not receiving pay from the county, we make the following proposition:

From present time to Dec. 1st, 1 copy, 37 1-2
" " " 5 do 1 50
" " " 10 do 3 00
" " " 20 do 5 00

All payments to be in advance.

Harrison in the West.

A gentleman who has just passed through the Western section of the Union states that no one can conceive the enthusiasm manifested in favor of General Harrison. He gives the following anecdote as illustrative of the feeling of the West for the Old Hero:

A lady who has recently been travelling in Illinois, upon her return to Ohio, was asked by a Van Buren man, who seemed to be the choice for President? She replied, that they were nearly even:—"Ah, hear you that?" said the friend of Van Buren, to some persons standing by. "But, Madam, do you not think that there are rather more persons in favor of Van Buren than there are for Harrison?" "Van Buren!—Van Buren!" said she, "I do not know who he is, but as I passed through one of the towns one was huzzaing for Harrison, and in the next town every one was huzzaing for Old Tip, and so on throughout, which makes me doubtful whether Harrison or Old Tip will be chosen by them."